UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Case No. 09-50026-mg Chapter 11

IN RE:

MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY, . (Jointly administered)

et al., f/k/a GENERAL

MOTORS CORP., et al, . One Bowling Green New York, NY 10004

Debtors.

Thursday, December 20, 2018

. 2:00 p.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE MARTIN GLENN UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT JUDGE

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(Proceedings commenced at 2:00 p.m.)

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THE COURT: Please be seated. We're here in Motors Liquidation Company, 09-50026. I have the list of appearances in front of me.

Mr. Weisfelner, do you want to start?

MR. WEISFELNER: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. of all, on behalf of all of the combatants, I want to thank 8 Your Honor for the flexibility that you've shown in rescheduling this conference. My colleagues have asked me to avoid saying things like "here we go again" or "the third time's the charm," but frankly I couldn't help myself.

I want to divide my comments into two parts.

THE COURT: That's a comment that's been made by a lot of people about you, Mr. Weisfelner, but --

MR. WEISFELNER: That I couldn't help myself.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. WEISFELNER: I accept it.

I want to divide my comments in two parts, starting 19 with the question of timing. And in particular, so as to avoid Your Honor having to ask the question, I want to deal with why is it taking us so long, and then what do we see as to the timing generally going forward.

As we spelled out in our December 12th letter, "we" 24 meaning the plaintiffs, the GUC Trust, and the Unitholders, are all working very hard on a revised proposed settlement

consistent with Your Honor's September 25th decision. $2 \parallel$ parties are very cautious that, charging up the hill for the 3 third time, this time we need to get it right.

And just to give Your Honor a sense of what the delay 5 has been, first and foremost, we had to get a thorough handle 6 on the path forward, as was outlined in Your Honor's September 25th opinion, understanding through all of the various class action gurus employed by each of our respective firms what the rulings in Manville and the subsequent Ortiz decision means for our path forward and ultimately what the support was for a limited-fund, non-opt-out class or classes.

To complicate matters, as I'm sure Your Honor is 13 \parallel aware, there are brand new amendments to Rule 23.

THE COURT: I referenced them in the opinion.

MR. WEISFELNER: And in particular, amendment to Rule 23(e)(2)(B), which requires that the first step is to seek a finding from this Court, that this Court will likely be able to approve the settlement and our settlement purposes class 19 certification.

Which brings us to the next issue, which is notice and notice costs. And, Your Honor, to fully appreciate that, there are two potential universes of class members. universe one, we are looking at all Old GM registration holders up to the bar date. Our best estimate is that's over 26 million registrants. Not cars, because the cars may have

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1 been owned or leased by multiple parties, but 26 million $2 \parallel \text{registrants}$. And the cost of updating those registrations and getting enough information to be able to do mail notices and subsequent email notices or just the mail notices, our best 5 estimate is \$13 million.

Conversely, there's an alternative universe, and that is one where you would take out or subtract anyone who sold 8 their car before the bar date on the theory that you, by definition, therefore sold the car before the recall notices. 10 | That's a universe that shrinks down to some 12 million 11 registrants, and the cost of updating all those registrations 12∥ from the original loan or through as many successive purchasers 13 up until the person who owned the car as of the bar date is 14 estimated at some \$7 million.

And again, Your Honor, that's just the cost of updating the registrations. There's additional cost for mailing, additional cost for establishing and maintaining a 18 website.

The other factor is the timing of updating the 20 registration materials. For most states, we are told by the 21 vendor involved that it's a four-to-six-week process. There are, however, a handful of states where you can add yet another six weeks to the time frame because there are a lot more hoops 24 to jump through in those jurisdictions in order to obtain 25 updated registrations.

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The other thing that impacts all of us in terms of 2 timing is, as I'm sure Your Honor is aware or will become 3 aware, Judge Furman has in front of him certain summary 4 | judgment decisions that are currently pending that will impact 5 the size of the two universes. And without getting into the $6\parallel$ complexity, it's not just a binary call, but we expect that Judge Furman's summary judgment ruling could very well implicate whether we're talking about 26 million registrations or 11- or 12 million registrations; a cost would be the 13 million or 7 million.

We expect that ruling fairly soon. And by fairly 12∥ soon, I can't give you a definitive date. The judge did have on his agenda bellwether trials, which are now off of his plate, if you will, because of a settlement. And at least the lead plaintiffs believe and hope that the summary judgment ruling will now take its place in terms of order of priority.

THE COURT: Has he heard argument on this summary 18 judgment?

MR. WEISFELNER: Your Honor, I don't know. it's fully submitted, but no oral argument. And I'm not sure that he's going to request oral argument. But in any event, but for any argument he may seek, the matter is fully briefed by all the parties.

So discretion being the better part of valor, it 25 seems to us that the determination of what notice to proceed 1 with, because of the significant difference in cost, might very $2 \parallel$ well wait for an ultimate ruling by Judge Furman on the pending 3 summary judgment motions. That's not to say that an awful lot 4 of work can't and shouldn't be done in the interim.

THE COURT: How do you anticipate proposed class 6 definitions here to differ from the class definitions in the district court?

MR. WEISFELNER: They will differ significantly for a whole host of reasons, not the least of which is the two $10 \parallel$ classes don't overlap. There is a much different plaintiff 11 class in front of Judge Furman in his MDL. By definition, our $12 \parallel$ class are holders as of the bar date, and whether they include 13∥ prior owners of the same vehicles or prior lessees of the same 14 vehicles is the issue that, among others, is up for 15 determination by Judge Furman.

Just Furman, conversely, is looking at owners of the cars post-sale, except for the issue of I guess successor liability, which applies to presale owners as well. they're two different classes. Not only that, but Judge Furman is working towards certification of a class for trial purposes, which, as Your Honor knows, is a lot different a standard than certification for settlement purpose.

Your Honor, going back to the notice and the cost of 24 notice, some of us on the plaintiff, GUC, beneficial holder's side believe that in a settlement context, the defendant picks

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up the cost of notice, the defendant in this case being the GUC $2 \parallel \text{Trust.}$ Some of us have expressed the view that the cost of $3 \parallel$ notice should be shared, and still other of us believe that GM, $4 \parallel$ both contractually and as a matter of equity, ought to be, $5 \parallel$ pardon me, picking up some or all of the notice costs. After all, as I'm reminded, we wouldn't be here today but for the fact that GM did not give notice of the barred date to people that were impacted by these defective vehicles.

In any event, as Your Honor may recall from prior iterations of our settlement agreement, it was originally contemplated that the GUC Trust would "front," for lack of a 12∥ better word, \$6 million worth of notice costs, plus \$15 million worth of a settlement payment, for a grand total of 21 million. But remember that the GUC Trust was only going out of pocket and taking a risk as to the notice costs before Your Honor were -- would have been in a position to approve the settlement.

Now we may have to go back to the GUC Trust and ask 18∥ them to put a lot more money on the line before there is a final determination of the merits of the settlement and the certification of the class for settlement purpose.

That's why, Your Honor, we think we'll be done with all the paperwork and done with the outstanding issues that need to be resolved, and I think we're very close to a final resolution, and we need until the end of January to get started.

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THE COURT: I think you're right. It said January I think you've now pushed that further.

MR. WEISFELNER: Yeah. I'm not sure the letter ever said the 3rd. I think the letter clearly said the end of -- I think it said 31, actually.

> Okay. I misremember then. Go ahead. THE COURT:

MR. WEISFELNER: So here's the process as we envision it and when we think we get on file. By the end of January, if not sooner, we will embark on what we refer to as "stage one." In stage one, we will be asking the Court to approve our form of notice, which will be state-of-the-art notice under Rule 23(e)(1); in other words, direct-mail notice. And there will be one of two universes of people who are going to get the 14 notice, depending on what Judge Furman ultimately rules.

We'll ask Your Honor, in stage one, to make a determination that you are likely to approve the settlement under both Rule 9019 and Rule 7023. And once that's accomplished, and we have all the information we need to 19 conduct the notice, the notice will begin.

Now, it will take us, as I indicated before, a period of time to collect the registration data from the vendor and to do the notice itself. So it may very well be that if we're in and out of court in the month of January, early February, we're 24 not back in court probably until May seeking final approval of 25 both the settlement and the certification.

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Stage three is the estimation proceeding itself. 2 it seems to me that between now and May when we ask the Court for final approval of the settlement and certification for settlement purposes, we can get a lot of work done in terms of $5 \parallel$ ginning up the estimation proceeding. Although I do recall 6 Your Honor saying that if Your Honor were to approve the settlement, you intended to direct the parties to mediation before moving to estimation. And if that's still Your Honor's --

THE COURT: It was so long ago that I said that, Mr. Weisfelner, that I don't even remember it.

MR. WEISFELNER: Okay. But one way or the other, we should be ready with estimation motion and hopefully some 14 \parallel semblance of agreement with GM on the procedure for estimation.

I should stop here and divert a bit to let you know 16 that consistent with Your Honor's order establishing today's status conference, we did reach out to New GM and we did have a 18 meet and confer, at which time we asked New GM what its views 19 were with regard to discovery. We asked New GM what its views were with regard to motions to withdraw the reference. asked New GM what its views were with regard to continuing or revising its motion to stay proceedings.

And in fairness to New GM, their response should have 24 been anticipated, and it was, can't really tell you until we see your pleadings. So we will be pressing them yet again,

1 sometime after we file our stage-one pleadings, for their view $2 \parallel$ on those three topics: discovery, which we think there ought $3 \parallel$ not be any until we get the estimation; withdraw the reference; 4 continue motion to stay.

The fourth and final stage, once the estimation is 6 completed, and assuming that there is any trigger of the accordion feature, would be for the plaintiff's side, working together with a mediator or judicial monitor, to come up with what I refer to as "trust distribution procedures," and to $10\parallel$ present all of that to the Court on notice to affected parties.

There is a possibility, at that stage, that the class 12∥ could be decertified, re-jiggered, you know, if any party in interest felt that their interests weren't being adequately protected in terms of the allocation methodology that the parties ultimately put forward that Your Honor will be asked to approve.

> THE COURT: Come back to stage one.

MR. WEISFELNER: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you contemplate one or more classes or 20 subclasses?

MR. WEISFELNER: We contemplate one or more. And not 22 \parallel to be cute about it, the current contemplation is that there will be a class consisting of people who owned or leased the initial defect cars. I'm forgetting my recall numbers, but I think it was 047. And the other class will be all of those

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owners or lessees of the non-initial-ignition-switch cars. So $2 \parallel$ those are the two classes that we currently contemplate.

THE COURT: So Judge Furman's various decisions identify differences in the law of various states. And does 5 that compel subclasses?

MR. WEISFELNER: It does not, Your Honor, and let me tell you why.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

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MR. WEISFELNER: We contemplate that all of Judge 10∥ Furman's rulings with regard to underlying merits -- and Your 11 \parallel Honor may recall that one of the ones that we all seem to point 12 to, first and foremost, is manifestation versus 13∥ non-manifestation. And as Judge Furman has previously indicated, there are some states where you can't make out a claim for economic loss on a theory of "benefit of the bargain" unless your vehicle demonstrated or manifested a defect.

And, Your Honor, when it comes to the estimation 18∥procedure, that ruling and every other ruling that may impact 19 the damages calculation on an overall basis to determine how much of any of the accordion gets triggered is something that the plaintiffs will have the burden of culling, for fear that New GM will hand our heads to us if we were to attempt to demonstrate damages that in any way conflict with any of the 24 merits rulings that we've gotten from Judge Furman to date. 25∥But they will not require separate classifications or

certification at the settlement phase.

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It is possible that once the accordion is triggered, 3 based on the evidence that we intend to proceed with, in full contemplation of Judge Furman's prior rulings, that that may 5 affect people's entitlement to all or any portion of the $6\parallel$ accordion when it comes time to allocation. And it's possible at that stage of the proceeding, depending on parties' views, that we may very well have to -- and I don't know the exact methodology -- decertify the original settlement class, 10 re-certify subclasses to take into account people's different expectation levels. It gets a little complicated, because even 12 in those states that require manifestation, there may very well be people whose cars manifested the defect. And, Your Honor, I would think all of that needs to be accounted for in the class context, albeit at the allocation stage and not before that. I'd be surprised if GM didn't have a different perspective, but we'll deal with it when they raise it, as I'm sure they will.

THE COURT: Obviously, motions to withdraw the 19 reference are decided by the district court, not by this Court. But what is your view -- you recognize that Judge Furman is going to be deciding a fairly large number of issues that impact on class certification. He's already decided many, I'll refer to them as "merits issues," that deal with economic loss. Why shouldn't the reference be withdrawn and Judge Furman 25 decide all of the class issues?

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MR. WEISFELNER: For the same exact reason that the $2 \parallel$ last time GM sought to withdraw the reference from the 3 bankruptcy court, the district court denied the withdraw. And 4 those are breaking them down to their two respective groupings. 5 The only summary judgment issue that could at all impact 6 proceedings before this Court is the one that speaks to the size of the universe.

As to the merits decisions that he's made, and is not likely to make any more before we get to estimation, but if he were, all of those merits determinations will be -- will impact our trial preparation. So there's not a decision that Judge 12 Furman has made that won't be reflected in how we try the 13 estimation case.

THE COURT: From your letter, I take it you agree that to the extent proceedings continue in this Court, and Judge Furman has issued decisions and may issue additional decisions that I'll refer to as "merits," those would -- you 18∥ would agree those would apply in further proceedings here?

MR. WEISFELNER: Absolutely. Either in connection 20 with -- as we plotted out, his near-term decisions are likely 21 to involve summary judgment on the pending papers, which could dramatically impact the size of the universe, therefore who gets noticed, therefore the cost of notice. It makes sense to 24 most of us that we ought to be awaiting that determination 25∥ before we blow X number of millions of dollars on costs of

1 notice for people that Judge Furman has decided are entitled to 2 notice. There are some countervailing concerns among some of the folks within the beneficiary and GUC class about just how ironclad a series of protections they want, but I think it'll 5 resolve itself that way.

Any merits-based issues that the judge has previously made or will make in the future will be reflected by necessity as part of the estimation proceedings. Your Honor is not likely to put in the column of adding up to hopefully \$10 billion, any dollar amount that reflects damages that Judge Furman has already said, sorry, doesn't fly. So we will be 12∥ careful, and GM will hold us to our promise to be careful not to try anything that's already been determined. And in that fashion, I think all of Judge Furman's past and future determinations will be reflected in all of the proceedings that Your Honor will be asked to engage in.

THE COURT: New GM's letter, which is ECF 14384, very 18∥briefly addressed, because I requested it be addressed, the issue of mediation. And my takeaway from that portion of the letter is that they've been reasonably successful in resolving personal injury/wrongful death -- presale personal injury/wrongful death cases. How, if at all, does that affect the -- your achieving the threshold to trigger the accordion? MR. WEISFELNER: Your Honor, our co-leads, together

25∥ with all of our experts, have assured me that we easily get to

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the \$10 billion threshold if you were to assume zero value for 2 personal injury/wrongful death.

Now, having said that, I read the letter. I've been 4 reading submissions to Judge Furman. I know approximately how 5 many personal injury/wrongful death plaintiffs actually signed on to the last version of the settlement agreement. I'm led to believe that not very many of them have settled, so we still have the same grouping off personal injury/wrongful death.

I think it's great that other personal 10∥injury/wrongful death claimants against New GM, primarily folks that had their injury or loss after the sale date, you know, are being resolved. But I don't think it's going to have a dramatic impact on us, A, because I think we hit the threshold without personal injury/wrongful death. But I believe that we'll still have lots of company when it comes to the estimation trial.

THE COURT: Since you're up here, I'll ask you this 18∥ now. Mr. Peller, I see, is on the phone list, that he's appearing by telephone. His letter, which is at ECF 14382, expresses his view that some or all of his clients should be able to participate and agreed that they want to participate in the settlement. They certainly left that open. Do you want to address the issues raised by Mr. Peller's letter?

MR. WEISFELNER: Sure. As I view it, Mr. Peller 25 \parallel really has two concerns. One is to the extent that he has 1 clients that have accident claims relating to Delta ignition $2 \parallel$ switch related cars. He'll be given the same opportunity as 3 the people represented by Mr. Weintraub and his cohorts to sign onto the settlement agreement, or alternatively to file $5\parallel$ whatever objections he thinks are necessary. But it's our $6\parallel$ intent to include his clients as part of the settlement. That's sort of up to him.

He was invited to our meet and confer. He will be shown the settlement agreement in advance. We will walk him through any questions, concerns, or comments that he may have.

But in addition --

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THE COURT: What about the other recalls?

MR. WEISFELNER: Mr. Peller has a client or clients 14 that are claiming damages on account of different 15 non-ignition-switch related claims. I guess that's Mr. and 16∥Mrs. Elliott. And this is a -- an injury or a claimed defect that's outside the scope of the MDL or what it is that the co $18 \parallel$ leads have been doing. But I understand that the GUC Trust has 19 been coordinating with Mr. Peller.

THE COURT: I'm going to ask Ms. Going about what the GUC Trust

MR. WEISFELNER: But she's really in a much better 23 position to address it than I am.

THE COURT: Okay. That's fine. All right. Anything 25 else you want to add at this point?

MR. WEISFELNER: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me hear from Ms. Going, then.

MR. WEISFELNER: Thank you.

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MS. GOING: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Kristin 5 Going, Drinker Biddle Reath, on behalf of Wilmington Trust as 6 the GUC Trust administrator.

So why don't I just start right where Mr. Weisfelner let off. So with regard to the Elliotts and the 2006 Trailblazer, which I believe they are alleging a door handle 10 \parallel defect, Mr. Peller did file a joinder to the motion to file a late claim on behalf of the Elliotts and their Trailblazer. 12∥But as we've discussed with Mr. Peller, that the Trailblazer 13 \parallel and this door handle defect, I'm not even sure if the recall 14 \parallel for this door handle was actually issued prior to the bar date 15 or after the bar date.

This is completely separate and apart from the ignition switch, both defined term and undefined term "ignition switch defects." And so we view this as no different than, say, the Gillespie matter that was before you previously on a motion to file a late claim. And so we're prepared to proceed 21 on adjudicating the motion to file a late claim.

But procedurally here, all we have is Mr. Peller 23 joining the late-claimed motion that was filed by the economic loss plaintiffs, and it attached, you know, their proof of 25 claim that was for ignition switch defects. So we've asked

1 Mr. Peller to actually file something on behalf of the Elliotts $2 \parallel$ specifically addressing the Trailblazer and the door handle and their allegations for why they would be entitled to file a late claim. And he has agreed to do that, and then we would 5 respond.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else you want to add at this point? A lot of what Mr. Weisfelner said really directly impacts on the GUC Trust, so --

MS. GOING: It does. And it's -- what he said is 10 consistent. There are a lot of discussions that are continuing regarding settlement, so I'm not going to get into those here.

THE COURT: Does your crystal ball suggest that you 13∥ are going to successfully reach and agreement that will be 14 reflected in a new settlement agreement and motion for class 15 certification?

MS. GOING: That is certainly our hope and intent right now, and that's what we're working towards.

> THE COURT: Okay.

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MS. GOING: I guess the only -- while I'm here, I do 20 have one other issue that is related to the settlement, and it involves, which you mentioned, the letter from New GM and their description of the settlements that they've entered into with some personal injury presale plaintiffs. So the GUC Trust's intent in the revised settlement -- it was the same in the former versions of the settlement -- would be to settle with

1 any and all presale personal injury plaintiffs that are willing $2 \parallel$ to settle with us and come forward. I think this letter, and the description of the settlements that they reached, we found 4 to be very positive.

But at the same time, we'd like -- we need some $6\parallel$ assistance, hopefully from New GM, on getting a better handle of the universe of plaintiffs that they are settling with. I really view this as a -- simply, you know, an Excel spreadsheet game.

THE COURT: May I ask you this? Have you talked to 11 Mr. Steinberg or Mr. Best about what it is you want?

MS. GOING: We have reached out to them this week, 13 and we're going to continue to engage with them. Just because 14 these are individuals, so we should easily be able to, you know, keep track of who's settled and who is in and out of the settlement.

> THE COURT: Okay.

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MS. GOING: And before I cede the podium, I just want 19∥ to make sure that the schedule that we've proposed vis-à-vis Mr. Peller's client on the Trailblazer is acceptable to Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, tell me what the schedule is. 23 mean, you -- I don't think you put dates on it. You indicated 24 -- well, tell me what you -- have you agreed on a schedule with 25∥ Mr. Peller? I'm going to hear from Mr. Peller in a few

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1 minutes, so --
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             MS. GOING: Yes, I believe we have.
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             THE COURT: Okay. And what are you -- what's the
   schedule?
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             MS. GOING: That Mr. Peller has committed to filing
 6 his late claim by the end of January and --
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        (Counsel confer)
             MS. GOING: He will file it by January 21st and we
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   will file a response by February 11th.
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             THE COURT: Okay. Perfect.
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             MS. GOING: And the last matter I just want to raise
12 with Your Honor, and I think Mr. Weisfelner alluded to it, I
13 think during this time period that we have between now and a
14 settlement getting on file, we anticipate reaching out to New
15 \mid GM on the issue of obtaining from them the names and addresses
16 of the individuals that they sent the recall notices to in
   2014. We believe that pursuant to the master sale purchase
18∥agreement, that they do have an obligation to provide us with
19 access to books and records, and we're not looking -- we're
   just looking for literally the names and addresses of everyone
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   that they sent recall notices to for our ignition switch
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   defined term and undefined term recalls.
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             THE COURT: And have you already made that request,
24 or are they hearing it for the first time as you're --
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             MS. GOING: They're --
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THE COURT: -- standing there?
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             MS. GOING: Well, they've heard rumblings of it, but
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   we will be sending them a letter this week.
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                         Okay. All right. Yeah, then I won't
             THE COURT:
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   even ask them what their response is.
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             MS. GOING:
                         Okay.
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             THE COURT: When they get your letter, they'll
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   respond.
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             MS. GOING:
                        Absolutely.
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             THE COURT:
                        Okay. Anything else you want to --
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             MS. GOING:
                        That's all, Your Honor.
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             MR. WEISFELNER: Your Honor, in fairness --
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             THE COURT: Mr. Weisfelner?
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             MR. WEISFELNER: -- months ago we went to GM to talk
15 dalout what information they had available with regard to
16 identification of vehicle owners. Your Honor may recall that
  under certain federal regulations, vehicle manufacturers are
18\parallel required to maintain records as to who they sold the car to.
19 Furthermore, one would anticipate that GM had records of who
   they sent the recall notices to. Somewhere in between those
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21 two universes is what we're looking for, and that's the owners
   of lessees of the cars as of the bar date.
             We got a lot of different information from New GM,
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24 some of which made sense, a lot of which didn't. There appears
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25∥ to be a vendor that everyone in the country uses to get this

information.

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THE COURT: I think you told me quite some time ago 3 it was very expensive to get it from them.

MR. WEISFELNER: Very expensive. And furthermore, 5 we're told that the information they got is pursuant to a 6 license agreement with GM, and that this vendor won't give us the information because we're not their licensed parties. And 8 not to make things too difficult, but I didn't want Your Honor to be left with the impression that we haven't spoken to GM about this topic --

> THE COURT: You had --

MR. WEISFELNER: -- in the past.

THE COURT: I do remember from prior hearings that 14 this issue came up. You raised it about the vendor and what the potential cost was. Today is not the time to really get into that issue, so neither side really needs to argue this issue. I understand it's going -- it may well be an issue. We'll first take it up if you -- if you haven't, you will with New GM's counsel, and at an appropriate time, if I have to deal with it, I'll deal with it. Okay?

MS. GOING: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Weintraub, do you want me to hear --

MR. WEINTRAUB: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Your beard's getting longer.

MR. WEINTRAUB: Yes, Your Honor. My wife keeps 1 2 reminding me of that every morning. 3 Your Honor, there's been some --4 THE COURT: And grayer, but, you know. 5 MR. WEINTRAUB: And grayer. I can't help that, Your 6 Honor, it's this case. 7 MR. WEISFELNER: He was clean shaven when we first filed the motions. 8 9 MR. WEINTRAUB: That's true. William Weintraub, $10\,\parallel$ Goodwin Proctor, for the Hilliard/Henry docket of pre-closing 11 action and plaintiffs. 12 Your Honor, there's been some discussion about 13 mediation and settlement, so in case Your Honor was wondering, 14 there was a mediation session between -- my clients, Mr. Henry and Mr. Hilliard, met with New GM this week, and the matter did 16 not settle. 17 THE COURT: Do you anticipate additional mediation 18 \blacksquare sessions or is the matter -- or is it an impasse and no further 19 sessions are going to --20 MR. WEINTRAUB: I don't really know how to answer 21 that, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Then don't. 23 MR. WEINTRAUB: I was told --Yeah, I don't want to get into --24 THE COURT:

MR. WEINTRAUB: -- discussions terminated, but I

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don't think anything is every really over --
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             THE COURT: Nothing's --
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             MR. WEINTRAUB: -- if people want to resume.
                         It's not over until it's over.
             THE COURT:
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             MR. WEINTRAUB: Exactly, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT:
                         Okay.
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             MR. WEINTRAUB: Thank you.
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             THE COURT: All right.
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             Mr. Peller, do you want to be heard?
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             MR. PELLER: I don't have anything to add, Your
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   Honor.
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             THE COURT:
                        Do you agree with Ms. Goings with respect
13 to the schedule by when you'll file your papers and that the
14 GUC Trust will respond, I think she said you were -- your
15 date --
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             MR. PELLER: Yes, Your Honor.
             THE COURT: -- is January 21?
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             MR. PELLER: The only issue that may pose --
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             THE COURT: Just let me finish.
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             MR. PELLER: The only issue that may pose a future
   scheduling issue is whether there needs to be discovery with
   respect to Old GM's knowledge of the Elliotts' non-ignition
23 \parallel switch door module defect. But my understanding is by the 21st
24 we'll file a proposed late proof of claim and that that issue
25 can be addressed later.
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THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. All right.
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             Mr. Steinberg or Mr. Basta, whoever is going to
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  address on behalf of New GM. Mr. Basta?
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             MR. BASTA: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Paul Basta
5 from Paul Weiss. My order got a little bit jumbled up by
 6\,\parallel Mr. Weisfelner's presentation, so let me just cover a few
   points. Let me start with the pre-sale settlement. We have
   settled --
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             THE COURT: Pre-sale accident --
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             MR. BASTA: Yes.
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             THE COURT: -- settlement.
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             MR. BASTA: Yes, personal injury accident settlement.
13 We've settled 156. The way that those settlements are
   structured is they're done by docket. And so there's a
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   settlement, and then the lawyer for the plaintiffs goes through
   a period of allocating that among its -- their clients.
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             THE COURT: But 156 --
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             MR. BASTA: Cases have been --
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             THE COURT: -- cases.
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             MR. BASTA: Cases have been settled.
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             THE COURT: And those are -- does that correspond to
22 156 individuals or --
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             MR. BASTA: Yes.
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             THE COURT: Yes.
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             MR. BASTA: Yes, and we're expecting -- those
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settlements are confidential. And so we're expecting that $2 \parallel \text{process to resolve, and when that -- the follow-on process for}$ 3 the allocation resolves, then the claims will be resolved. Ι 4 understand what the GUC Trust is asking, which is they asked us 5 for the information so they know what's out of their 6∥ settlement, and we're sympathetic to that. But I just -- I'm not counsel on those mediations and I need to figure the confidentiality rules to be able to deal with the GUC Trust request, but we'll pay attention to that.

> THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. BASTA: Your Honor, we have -- Mr. Weisfelner was 12 kind enough to hold a meet and confer where he largely went through with us and gave us advanced notice of what he has presented to the Court, and we took it all in. I don't think it will be surprising to the Court to know that we have a disagreement about the -- their path forward and whether it really works. But what we suggested is that they give us their settlement agreement when it's ready and their proposed path, and that we would have another meet and confer and suggest the 20 right path forward to get this resolved.

There are two things, maybe three things I'd like to point out as to what's likely to come back before the Court when the issues get joined. One is I don't -- under Ortiz, which post-dated the Manville decision and Your Honor's ruling, 25∥ you know, we really don't believe that a limited class applies

in this circumstance, and we will be putting in briefing 2 explaining why that's the case.

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We also don't know the extent to which the settlement 4 agreement -- it hasn't been described to us how -- in Manville 5 they had to deal with the plan modification issues. 6 unclear to us how that is going to be addressed, and we'd like to review that and reserve on that, as well.

I think there's going to be a debate as to what has to happen at that notice hearing. And the last time that we did this, what got approved at the notice hearing was the sending of the notice, and then we determined there was a --12∥Your Honor determined there was a predicate issue as to whether 13 Rule 23 applied.

Here at that notice hearing, you know, under Ortiz, 15 there are very specific requirements of factual findings that have to happen at that first hearing, including findings regarding the amounts of the claims and the -- that they're liquidated, and the amount of the limited funds which could impact the JPMorgan litigation. There are going to be issues regarding the adequacy of class representatives and all the 23(a) issues that are being decided by Judge Furman present are also going to be -- need to be findings of that done at that notice hearing.

What I heard Mr. Weisfelner say is he wants to get 25∥ the preliminary approvals and then kind of backfill into it as 1 the rulings come down from the District Court, but I think $2 \parallel$ there's going to be a debate about that, whether that would 3 work.

Mr. Weisfelner was also correct that we were $5 \parallel$ non-committal on whether to seek a stay or withdrawal of the 6 reference or to do nothing, and we weren't trying to be coy about it. The issue -- and Your Honor alluded to it -- is 8 there's overlap. The last time around, there were real bankruptcy issues that had to be resolved here that were dissectable away from the class certification issues that are 11 going on before Judge Furman.

Here, it's harder to navigate, and we have a 13∥ consistent view that we don't think there should be 14 inconsistent rulings.

THE COURT: Explain a little further what you see as 16 those issues.

Well, for example, at the notice hearing, MR. BASTA: 18∥ you're going to have to -- the Court would have to consider factual findings regarding the amount of the claims and that they're liquidated. There's briefing occurring for Judge Furman regarding experts and Boettcher --

THE COURT: Why do I have to decide at that stage 23 that that could be liquidated? I mean, that sounds wrong to But go ahead and explain. me.

MR. BASTA: Your Honor, it is a -- we've done the

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research. We haven't found a case since Ortiz that has found a $2 \parallel 1$ limited fund to apply where the claims are unliquidated. That's the big change of Ortiz, one of the big changes or Ortiz. And so we believe that -- and we think the case is very 5 clear that it only applies to liquidated claims, and there has 6 to be findings that the amount of the claims are greater than the limited fund, which all requires -- in Ortiz, it was an eight-day evidentiary trial on, you know, on those factual issues. And we think that that overlaps with things that are 10 coming down from Judge Furman.

We also think that before Judge Furman are the 12∥ typicality, commonality, and adequate representation issues, and we disagree with the GUC Trust. All of these, the viability of all of these claims, are state by state, based upon state law. That's what's being worked through in the district court, and that's because differences in state law drive differences in the plaintiffs' rights. And I think what 18∥Mr. Weisfelner described is a process where Your Honor approves 19 \parallel the fairness of the settlement preliminarily and approves a nationwide class, but then fills in the subclasses based upon what comes down from Judge Furman. And what we believe Ortiz is going to require is that that be done at the settlement -at the initial notice hearing.

THE COURT: As part of a settlement, can the 25∥ plaintiffs and the GUC Trust agree that -- as to the law that 1 will govern claims for settlement purposes rather than -- in 2 other words, could they agree or propose to agree as part of 3 the settlement that the following legal principles will --4 substantive legal principles will apply to claims of each class 5 member, whatever states they're located in? I understand if the case were litigated to judgment --

> MR. BASTA: Right.

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THE COURT: -- the law of each state would apply. But in the settlement, is that true?

MR. BASTA: Your Honor, I'm a little bit out of my league on this. I have to refer -- defer to my co-counsel, but my understanding is that AmChem, which we went through over the last hearing, says that the class certification rules in the settlement context are equally stringent --

THE COURT: Oh, I knew that.

MR. BASTA: -- if not more stringent.

THE COURT: No question about that. But I didn't 18∥ think that the stringency of -- for class certification 19 dictated the substantive rules that would -- if you litigated a 20 case would have to be -- every issue would have to -- you know, might have to be decided. But for settlement purposes, the parties can agree that the following rule will apply to all class members, whatever states they're located in. People could come in and object to that settlement, but -- am I wrong 25 in that?

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MR. BASTA: Your Honor, honestly, I'd like to see $2 \parallel$ what they propose, and I really don't want to misstep as to 3 whether that would work or not work. It's my understanding 4 that they need to have that set up up front, but what I'd like 5 to do is to see what they do and then brief it. I don't know 6 for sure whether that work-around would work, but it's my understanding is that it does --

THE COURT: I wouldn't necessarily --

MR. BASTA: -- have to be done up front.

THE COURT: -- a work-around. That's -- settlements 11 can do that. I mean, I've had -- in bankruptcy cases, 12 Mr. Basta, where there are choice of law issues, it's quite common for lawyers to agree that the law of X state will be applied no matter -- even though there are arguments that six different states should apply, the parties agree that the law of New York will apply to all claims. And I've had trials with that and that's not an uncommon stipulation. I -- it's always dangerous to think back more than the 12 years I've been sitting here, but I seem to recall being involved as a litigator in settlements where, for settlement purposes, the parties agreed as to the legal principles that would control for determining damages, for -- you know, or in fixing amounts of claims, et cetera. That's a long time ago. I haven't gone back to the books myself to see if I could find that.

MR. BASTA: Not sure I'm answering the question, but

1 we're going to brief it. It's my understanding, under Ortiz, $2 \parallel$ that in the preliminary approval of the fairness of the settlement, what you're doing is you're assessing what the 4 ultimate class members are actually going to receive 5 quantitatively. And so --

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THE COURT: So could they agree in what's presented to me as the proposed settlement that the following six rules $8 \parallel$ will apply for -- you know, it may be that they conclude that maybe there's ten causes of action that have been asserted, 10 \parallel five of them would create real difficulty if you had to litigate them, five are pretty clear cut. And so for settlement purposes, all -- we settle on the basis of the five and the claims under the other five will be barred if the 14 settlement's approved.

MR. BASTA: Your Honor, we will brief it. I think 16 that there's going to be complexity as to how the subclasses are defined and how what entitlements -- like, who's actually in the subclasses and what they're going to receive. 19 really, I think at this point, without having seen --

THE COURT: You're assuming that there have to be subclasses. Mr. Weisfelner had suggested that until you get to an estimation stage as to if different law applies in different states, it -- we'll get there at some point.

MR. BASTA: Yeah, okay.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. BASTA: I don't want to confuse things, Your 2 \parallel Honor, by not being crisp in my responses to you. I'm just giving you what my understanding is of what the rules are that apply.

And so the withdrawal of the reference in the stay is $6\parallel$ really just because we want to see and assess, once we read what they have done, where we think overlap is and really try 8 to prevent that overlap.

THE COURT: From what Mr. Weisfelner suggested, the 10 | notion of the stay seems almost moot because he's suggesting that the class certification doesn't go forward here until 12 Judge Furman has decided the summary judgment motions.

MR. BASTA: The thing I -- and I could speak to that separately, that I didn't really understand is that at the notice stage in this court, the Court would be certifying classes; yet, the details of then those classes would await Judge Furman. It just seems to me that that's -- either there are state classes or there's a nationwide class. How those two 19 things interact, I have not figured out.

THE COURT: Well, that might -- and I'm going to have Mr. Weisfelner come back up after you've finished talking because I didn't ask him this question. I didn't go back today to read -- I've got a stack of Judge Furman's decisions. Are there causes of action that Judge Furman has recognized as existing in each of the states in which he has rendered a

decision? And so I guess what I'm asking, in effect, is 2 whether -- can a settlement be proposed with a nationwide class that will settle one, two, or three causes of action, and $4 \parallel \text{provided that pursuant to the settlement, other claims, causes}$ of action will be dismissed?

MR. BASTA: Could you give me one moment --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. BASTA: -- to confer with my co-counsel, Your

Honor?

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THE COURT: Yes, absolutely.

(Counsel confer)

MR. BASTA: Mr. Weisfelner might have a different 13 view, but my understanding that what's pending before Judge 14 Furman is class certification issues, summary judgment issues, and <u>Daubert</u> issues, and that the determination of those issues preclude nationwide class on any of the causes of action.

The Daubert issues, I'm not -- I -- you THE COURT: 18∥know, once upon a time, I think I saw one of the briefs before Judge Furman on it, but I really haven't gone back to look. But if we get to the estimation stage, the rules, as I understand it, as to what the Court may consider in an estimation proceeding are not the same as the Daubert trial issues. And so the parties and the Court ultimately have much 24 broader discretion in terms of what evidence is presented and 25 \parallel what evidence will be considered. The rules of -- the strict

rules of evidence, as I understand them, do not apply in an 2 estimation proceeding.

MR. BASTA: Yes, Your Honor, I think we're going to 4 unfortunately get into a chicken and an egg problem again 5 because in order to estimate, we need claims to estimate. $6 \parallel$ order to need claims to estimate, we need class certification. And so the question is going to come back to, I believe, Your Honor, is to whether Your Honor's going to be comfortable certifying a class based on Ortiz on that basis, understanding that those issues are going to follow on from Judge Furman.

> THE COURT: Okay. All right.

MR. BASTA: And then the last point I wanted to make, 13 \parallel Your Honor, just has to do with timing, which is that Mr. Weisfelner proposed filing the settlement motion I think at 15 the end of January.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. BASTA: And then said that there would be a 18∥ hearing in February. And our view is there's a lot of wood to chop at this first hearing and that that's tight. But when the -- there's evidence that's going to be required at that first hearing, and so we will sit down when it's filed with a meet and confer and come up with a schedule that we think makes sense.

THE COURT: Okay. Does anybody else which to be 25 heard before Mr. Weisfelner gets back up? Okay.

Mr. Weisfelner, let me ask you the questions that I $2 \parallel$ asked Mr. Basta, not really -- with respect to a settlement, can -- is there authority as part of the settlement to agree that certain claims will be settled, and others ultimately will 5 be dismissed if -- assuming the settlement is approved?

MR. WEISFELNER: With all due respect, the question's irrelevant, and let me tell you why.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. WEISFELNER: There was a path down which we could 10 | have gone where we viewed all of the merits-based issues either resolved by Judge Furman, pending before Judge Furman, or, 12 frankly, on appeal from Judge Furman. And what we could have done was in a settlement agreement settle all that stuff as 14 | between us and the GUC Trust; say, you know, we heard what 15∥ Judge Furman said and it's up on appeal, so we're going to presume the plaintiffs win; we heard what Judge Furman is planning on ruling, let's obviate it, we'll just give you the benefit of a positive ruling. Let me tell why I don't think 19 \parallel that's the direction that we ought to be going, and that's not 20 the direction we plan on going.

> THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WEISFELNER: And a lot of it has to do with Ortiz, which I think is a critical case. But what Mr. Basta failed to mention is that Ortiz was determined before the amendments to Rule 23. And let me tell you how I think those

two things coincide because they talk a lot about needing to 2 determine liability by dollar amount before you can get to class certification, all of which is nonsense.

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The way we read Ortiz and the amendments to Rule 23, 5 what you're being asked to do at the very first substantive $6\parallel$ hearing is to determine whether or not certification of the class is likely to happen after notice, and whether the settlement agreement is likely to be approved after notice and the hearing.

What Ortiz teaches us, I believe, before or after the amendment, is a court of competent needs to make a determination that what the class is being offered is as good or better than what the class could have realized had their litigated their brains out. That's the economic analysis that needs to be done, and let me tell you how we view it. really pretty simple.

The most that this class is ever able to accomplish $18 \parallel$ is round numbers, \$1 billion. That's if you trigger the entire accordion, which requires round numbers again, a determination and an estimation proceeding of \$10 billion worth of damages. And I wish I had these numbers better memorized. I don't, so I'm quaranteed to make a mistake. But Mr. Steele --

THE COURT: And that's why you --

MR. WEISFELNER: Mr. Steele --

THE COURT: That's also why you think the limited

fund concept works because --

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MR. WEISFELNER: Of course. And this is the only 3 liability calculation Your Honor has to go through. First 4 issue, if we didn't all collectively, every class member, have 5 an interest in triggering the accordion, that's the 6 commonality. We all want to trigger the accordion, and we want to trigger it to the maximum extent possible. So it's the shot at a billion dollars versus -- what is it versus? It versus us saying to heck with triggering the accordion feature, we're going to go after the remaining value in the GUC Trust and 11 we're going to seek to claw back every dime that the GUC Trust 12∥ ever distributed to any GUC beneficiary on the theory that we 13 \parallel were as good as the -- I don't remember the numbers, \$8 billion worth of allowed claims in the General Motors case other than 15 ours.

That -- those \$8 billion worth of claims got an original GUC Trust that was at one point valued at -- how much money went into the GUC Trust at the sale? Do you know? 19 you remember? At any event, when you do that --

THE COURT: Your people are letting you down, 21 Mr. Weisfelner.

MR. WEISFELNER: Well, they are because we've gone 23 through this math a million times. If one were to take a look at all of the money that the GUC Trust ever had and figured out 25 what the distribution was, it was about 20 cents on the dollar,

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 $1 \parallel$ you then add the amount of plaintiff claims on top of that. $2 \parallel$ And for purposes of this exercise, figure it's 10 billion. then figure there's another billion dollars' worth of value that comes into the trust.

So you claw back everything, you have the billion, 6 you now have a much bigger plaintiff unsecured creditor class, and do the math. And compare that to \$10 billion worth of 8 claims getting the billion dollar according feature exclusively, not having to share it with the other general 10 unsecured creditors. And Your Honor will the numbers are such that we satisfy Ortiz's test, that we did as well as we could 12 ever do through a litigation or better. That's the economic, quote, "liability" test, not that you had to sit there and determine what the entire class' claims are worth with application to every ruling that Judge Furman did or could have made, and then make an economic determination as to what that claim is worth. That's not the exercise.

That's why we don't have to, in my judgment, pull a 19 \parallel fast one and try and settle claims as part of a settlement. That would be -- someone's going to kill me for having said this -- unfair to GM. Like I care. But it's not that it would be unfair to GM, it's that Mr. Basta, as part of --

THE COURT: Don't you feel better, Mr. Basta?

MR. BASTA: My work is done here, Your Honor.

MR. WEISFELNER: It's that Mr. Basta and

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Mr. Steinberg, on behalf of the their client, continuing their $2 \parallel$ scorched-earth litigation policy, would call us to task and say the determination of liability, okay, in connection with and in 4 full anticipation and credence to Judge Furman's decisions get 5 made at the estimation hearing. You can't settle them.

THE COURT: All I can say is, life -- if you ever get to the -- if you get to the point of an estimation proceeding, life would be much easier if there was a settlement on the legal principles that were going to be applied and not have to do it on 50 states and to just --

MR. WEISFELNER: Yeah. And, Your Honor, I do think 12 that --

THE COURT: I'm not suggesting that -- I'm just --14 that's an observation, that's all.

MR. WEISFELNER: Well, it's interesting because that's what Judge Furman asked, as I understand it. And I'm no expert on the MDL, but I what I understand is Judge Furman had, for lack of a better term, bellwether determinations on, for 19 example, manifestation. I think it involved three, four, maybe five jurisdictions. And then the court said, please sit down GM and co-leads, and tell me the extent to which this ruling applies to every other state. And the parties were unable, as far as I can recall, to agree on a single state where the rule either applied or it didn't apply, except plaintiffs acknowledge that there were a handful of states where the

 $1 \parallel \text{ruling would apply as against their economic interest.}$

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All I'm saying is we will try. We will try hard. 3 don't think it's impossible on a lot of these rulings, but I 4 think the hard work to gear up for the estimation hearing, 5 which, again, is an estimation under the Bankruptcy Code --6 because we started this whole dialogue with Mr. Basta trying to explain to you why prior determinations by Judge Furman on 8 withdrawal of the reference are going to be different now because we've stripped away all the bankruptcy-related issues 10 and all we're left with is class certification stuff. He's 11 wrong. The meat of this case is going to be a claims 12 estimation under 502 of the Bankruptcy Code. And with all due respect to Judge Furman, you're the man whether you like it or not.

THE COURT: Unless he withdraws the reference.

MR. WEISFELNER: And -- well, but my point is he ought not because you are the man.

> Let me ask this question, Ms. Weisfelner. THE COURT:

MR. WEISFELNER: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: The last paragraph of Mr. Basta's letter says, quote:

> "Finally, in late October 2018, New GM conducted two mediation sessions with counsel for certain economic lost lead claimants with Judge Layn Phillips as the mediator, but the mediation did not result in a

settlement agreement."

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Are there going to be any -- are any future mediation 3 sessions with Judge Phillips or anyone else contemplated at this point?

MR. WEISFELNER: Not currently, Your Honor. 6 again, not to say that hope doesn't spring eternal --

THE COURT: That's why I only asked whether it was contemplated.

MR. WEISFELNER: But listen, after all the lay-offs 10 this poor company has been required to go through because of 11 \parallel the poor economic circumstances there they're forced to face, I 12 don't know that we ever get back on track again. But again, 13 we're optimistic.

THE COURT: Sometimes there's an advantage to putting 15 all this bad stuff behind you.

MR. WEISFELNER: One would think.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Basta, do you have anything to $18 \parallel$ add on the mediation front just to this economic loss? 19 appreciate -- I take it as to the personal injury wrongful death, there are still efforts to see whether you can resolve additional cases, and maybe Mr. Steinberg or someone else is dealing with that.

MR. BASTA: Your Honor, Kirkland is the one dealing 24 with that.

THE COURT: Okay.

1 MR. BASTA: The -- on the personal injury wrongful $2 \parallel$ death, there are additional sessions scheduled through the $3 \parallel$ first quarter of 2019, and we are committed to keeping at it. $4 \parallel \text{As}$ to the global, the economic loss mediation, we're not 5 involved in that. I understand the same thing as 6 Mr. Weisfelner, which is that there's nothing currently scheduled. But I agree that hope springs eternal. 8 THE COURT: Okay. 9 MR. BASTA: And as to Mr. Weisfelner's last point, 10 I'm not going to respond, I'm just going to wait to see that 11 their -- their motion and we'll file our response. 12 THE COURT: Okay. I would request that someone order 13 the transcript. I plan to send a copy of the transcript to Judge Furman. Okay? 14 15 MR. BASTA: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much for 16 17 coming. Everybody have a nice holiday, and Happy New Year. 18 MR. BASTA: You, too, Your Honor. And thank you. 19 (Proceedings concluded at 3:08 p.m.) 20 21 22 23 24

<u>CERTIFICATION</u>

I, Lisa Luciano, court-approved transcriber, hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the 5 official electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, and to the best of my ability.

LISA LUCIANO, AAERT NO. 327

DATE: December 21, 2018

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